

1st Quarter

VIOLA

MUSIC THEORY PACKET I

West Middle School Orchestra | Mrs. Kuhn

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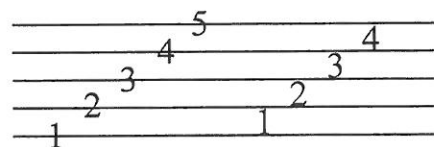
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	Total Points	_____/60

Name _____

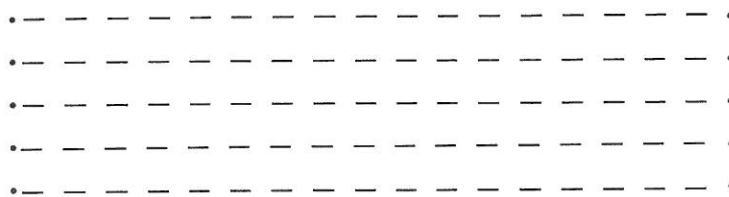
Date _____

The Staff

The musical **staff** is made up of five **lines** and four **spaces**. Lines and spaces are both numbered from low to high.



1. Practice drawing two staves by connecting the dots.
Use a ruler to help draw straight lines.

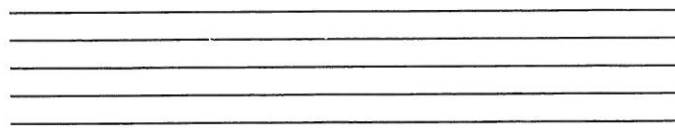
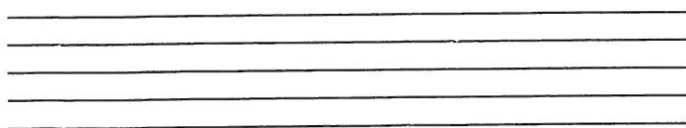


2. On the first staff, number the lines from low to high.

3. On the second staff, number the spaces from low to high.

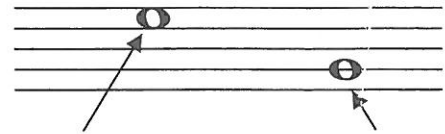
4. Draw a note on each line of the staff below.

5. Draw a note on each space of the staff below.



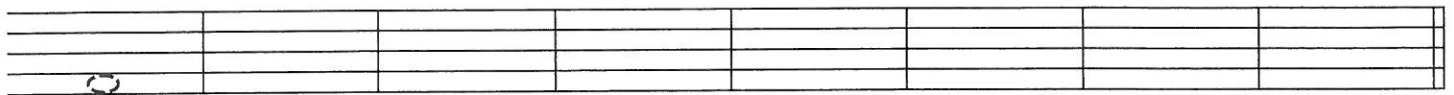
The Staff - High and Low

Notes that are higher on the staff have a higher sound or **pitch**.



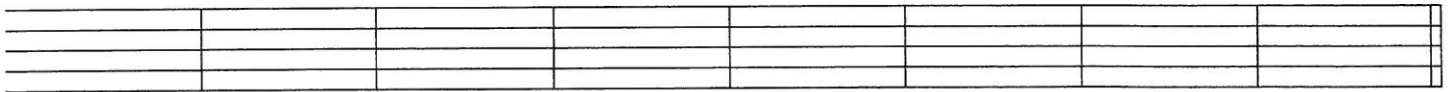
This note sounds higher than this note.

1. Draw a note on the indicated line or space, then circle the highest note you drew on the staff.



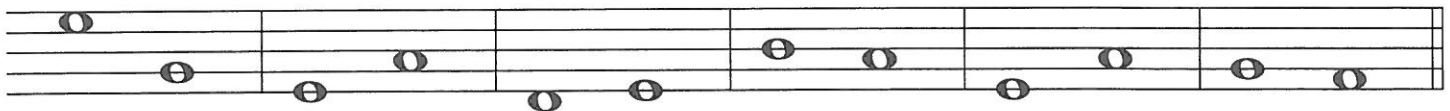
Space 1 Space 4 Line 3 Line 4 Space 1 Space 3 Line 5 Line 2

2. Draw a note on the indicated line or space, then circle the lowest note you drew on the staff.

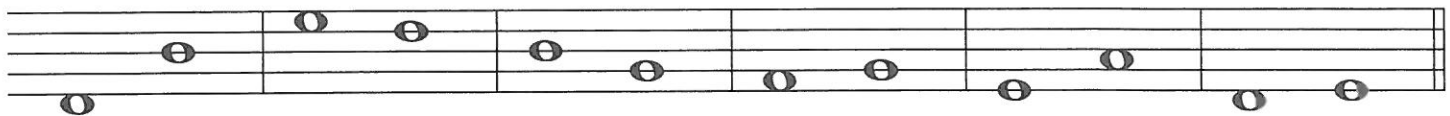


Line 5 Space 3 Line 1 Space 1 Space 4 Line 3 Line 2 Space 2

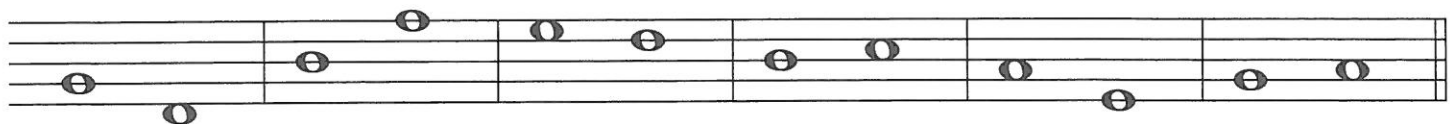
3. Circle the higher note in each pair.



4. Circle the lower note in each pair.



5. By using H (higher) and L (lower) indicate whether the first note of each pair sounds higher or lower than the second note.

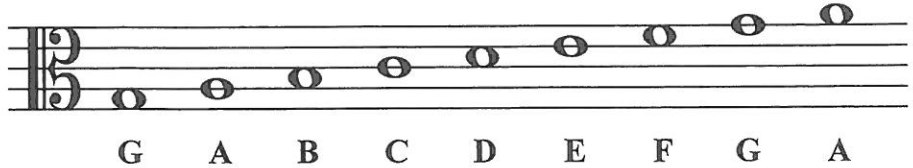


The Staff - Alto Clef

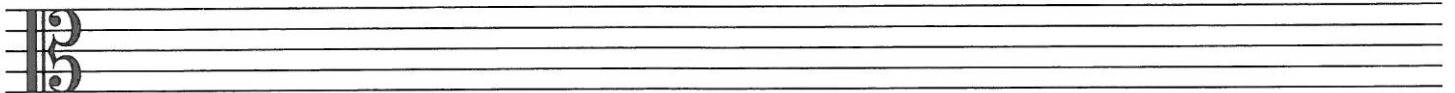
A **clef** appears at the beginning of each staff. The clef shown here is **alto clef**.



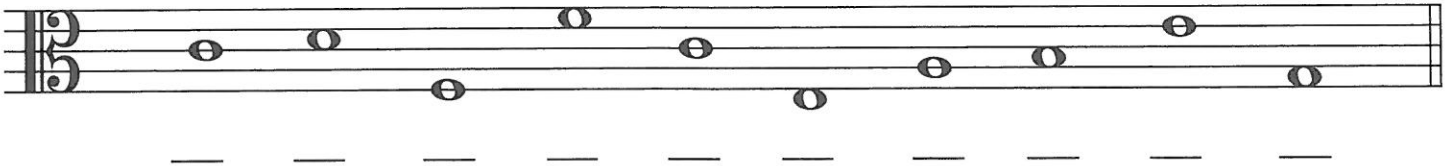
Each note on the alto clef staff has a letter name.



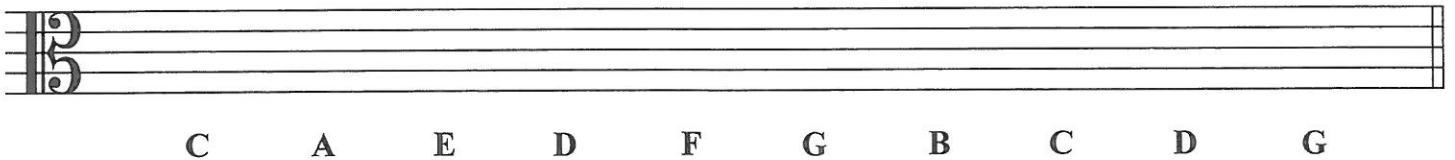
1. Practice drawing the alto clef sign by tracing over the guidelines. Draw five more in the remaining space.



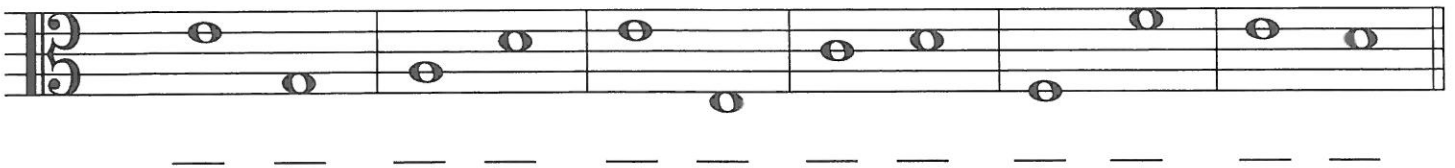
2. Draw an alto clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.



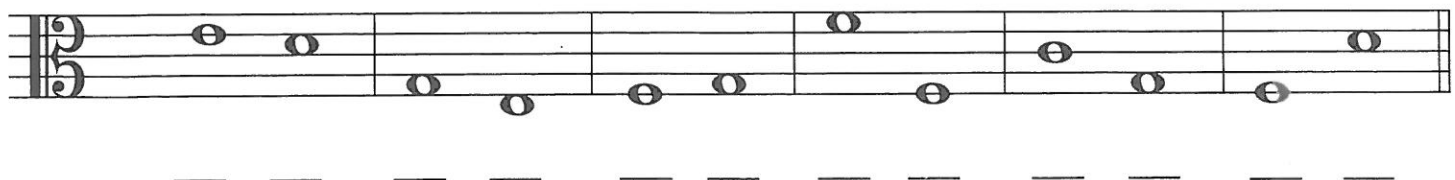
3. Draw the alto clef at the beginning of the staff and then draw the notes indicated.
If a note can be drawn in more than one place on the staff, choose which one you want to draw.



4. Draw the alto clef at the beginning of the staff.
Write the letter name for each note, then circle the higher note in each pair.



5. Draw the alto clef at the beginning of the staff.
Write the letter name for each note, then circle the lower note in each pair.



Alto Clef - Ledger Lines

Ledger lines can be used to extend the upper and lower ranges of a staff.

This example includes notes which can be written above and below the alto clef using **ledger lines**.

C D E F B C D E

1. Draw an alto clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

2. Draw an alto clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

3. Draw the indicated notes. Use ledger lines to draw the specified number of pitches without duplication.

Example

3 Cs

3 Ds

2 As

2 Bs

2 Fs

2 Bs

2 Gs

3 Cs

Time Signatures - $\frac{4}{4}$

Time signatures appear at the beginning of a piece of music. They are made up of two numbers.



The top number indicates the number of beats per measure.

The bottom number indicates which note will get one beat.

In $\frac{4}{4}$ time there are four beats in each measure.

- A **quarter note** (♩) = 1 beat
- A **half note** (♮) = 2 beats
- A **whole note** (♯) = 4 beats

1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

3. Write a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.

Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

4. Write a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.

Write in the count below the notes.

Draw the missing bar lines.


5. Write in the count below the notes and add the missing barlines.

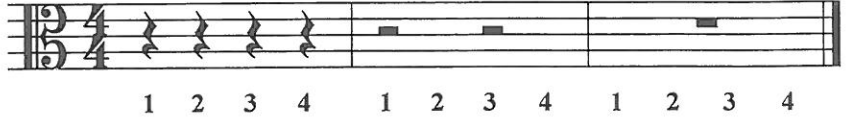
Rests

Rests are used in music to indicate silence.

A quarter rest () = 1 beat

A half rest () = 2 beats

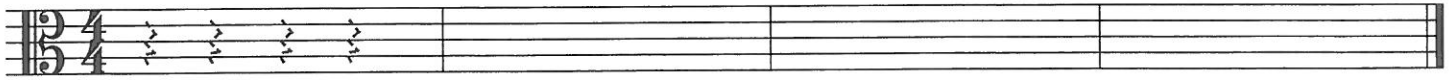
A whole rest () = 4 beats



1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

1. Practice drawing quarter rests by tracing over the outlines.

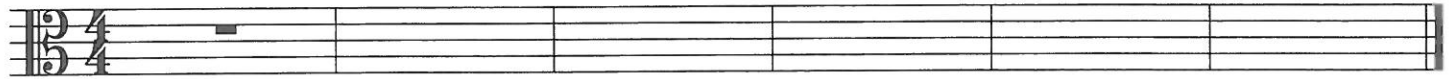
Draw four quarter rests in each blank measure.




2. Draw two half rests in each blank measure.



3. Draw one whole rest in each blank measure.



4. Write the count below the rests.



5. Write the count below the notes and rests, then clap and count the rhythm out loud.



6. Write the count below the notes and rests, then add the missing bar lines.



Stems

Stems are used to help determine what rhythmic value a note will have. By adding a stem to an open notehead you change the value of the note from a whole note to a half

It is important to draw stems on the proper side of the notehead and draw them in the proper direction. Notes that appear on or above the middle staff line have downward stems drawn on the left side of the notehead. Notes that appear below the middle staff line have upward stems drawn on the right side of the notehead.

$$\circ = 4 \quad \text{♩} = 2$$



1. Practice drawing stems by adding the proper stem to each notehead.



2. Practice drawing stems by adding the proper stem to each notehead.



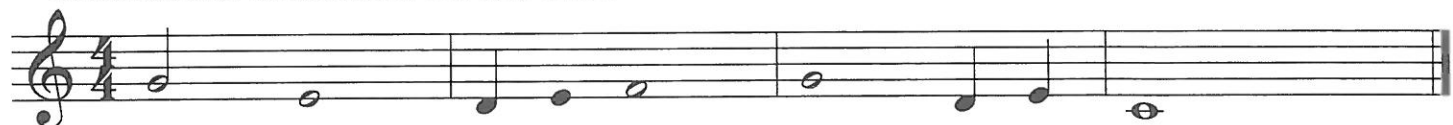
3. Some of these stems are drawn incorrectly. Circle the incorrect stems.



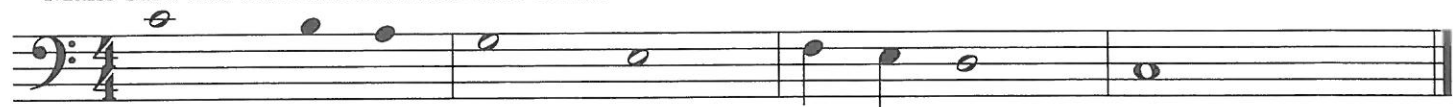
4. Some of these stems are drawn incorrectly. Circle the incorrect stems.




5. Some of these notes are missing stems. Add stems where needed.
Make sure that each measure has four beats.



6. Some of these notes are missing stems. Add stems where needed.
Make sure that each measure has four beats.




Time Signatures - $\frac{3}{4}$

 In $\frac{3}{4}$ time there are three beats in each measure.
The quarter note gets one beat.

Rhythmic values $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{A quarter note } (\text{♩}) = 1 \text{ beat} \\ \text{A half note } (\text{♩}) = 2 \text{ beats} \\ \text{A dotted half note } (\text{♩.}) = 3 \text{ beats} \end{array} \right.$


The dotted half note gets three beats. $\text{♩.} = 3 \text{ beats}$

1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

$\frac{3}{4}$ 

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

$\frac{3}{4}$ 

3. Write a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.

Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



4. Write a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign. Write in the count below the notes. Draw the missing bar lines.



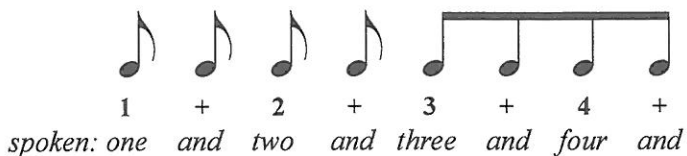
5. Write in the count below the notes and add the missing barlines.



Eighth Notes

The rhythmic value of an **eighth notes** is one half of a beat. Eighth notes may be written with a **flag** or a **beam**. If an eighth note appears by itself, it will have a flag. If two or more eighth notes appear in a row, they will often be **beamed** together.

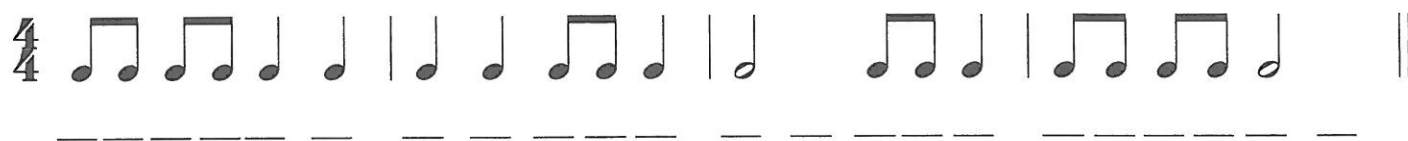
Use a plus sign (+) when writing the count for eighth notes.



1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



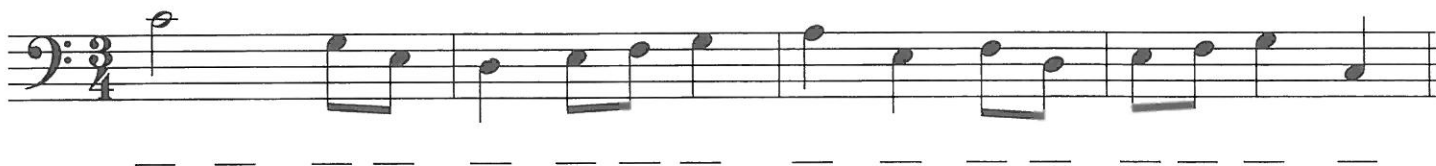
2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



3. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



4. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.



5. Write in the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.



Time Signatures - $\frac{2}{4}$

In $\frac{2}{4}$ time there are two beats in each measure.
The quarter note gets one beat.

Rhythmic values

- An eighth note (♪) = 1/2 beat
- A quarter note (♩) = 1 beat
- A half note (♮) = 2 beats

1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

1 2 1 + 2 + 1 2 1 2 1 2 + 1 2

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

3. Write a $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.

Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

4. Write a $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign. Write in the count below the notes. Draw the missing bar lines.

5. Write in the count below the notes and add the missing barlines.

Eighth Notes and Eighth Rests

The rhythmic value of an **eighth rest** is one half of a beat.

Use a plus sign (+) when writing the count for eighth notes and eighth rests.

An **eighth rest** (v) = 1/2 beat

An **eighth note** (♩) = 1/2 beat

♩ v ♩ v ♩ v ♩ v ♩ v ♩ v ♩ v ♩ v

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +
 spoken: one and two and three four and

1. Clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

$\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ v ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ♩ v | v ♩ v ♩ ♩ ||

1 + 2 + 3 4 1 + 2 3 + 4 1 2 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 4

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

$\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ v ♩ v | ♩ v ♩ ♩ | v ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ v ♩ v ♩ ||

3. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting out loud.

$\frac{2}{4}$ ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ||

4. Some eighth notes are missing their flags or beams. Draw the missing flags and beams.

$\frac{3}{4}$ ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ||

5. Write in the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.

$\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ♩ ||

6. Some eighth notes are missing their flags or beams. Draw the missing flags and beams.

$\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ♩ | ♩ v ♩ ♩ ||